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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—OTELLO—TRAGEDY.

NIELSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—Miss Pyne—ROMANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—LIFE AND DEATH OF KING.

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he already retained the legal services of Messrs. George Wood, Charles O'Connor, and James T. Brady to defend the various suits against them.

Cotton was more active yesterday, and the sales reached about 3,000 bales, though the main at rather irregular prices, middling upland having in some cases changed from 10c. to 10 1/2c. At the close the market exhibited more steadiness. Flour was active, with a good demand both for home use and for export. Prime wheat, in good shipping order, was scarce and very firm. Sales of other kinds were freely made, in lots, at full prices. Among the transactions were 10,000 bushels white Canada, to arrive before the 15th of October, at \$2 07. Corn advanced 1/2c. to 2c. per bushel. Pork was in moderate demand; for new mess, \$22 25 a \$22 37; and 1,000 bbls. prime, deliverable all this year, seller's option, sold at \$18. Beef was somewhat firmer. Freights were more active, with pretty free engagements at farmer rates.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fusion Convention—Governor Gardner Superseded.

The State Convention of the anti-slavery fusionists of Massachusetts, held at Worcester on Thursday, is represented as having been attended by a thousand delegates, including several ex-whig members of Congress, several Know Nothing Congressmen, Senator Wilson, and many of the rank and file of the late whig, free soil and Know Nothing parties. According, therefore, to this representation, the fusion of the negro worshippers of the Old Bay State is complete, and, prostrated by the infamy of the late Miss Legislature, the Massachusetts bogan Know Nothings have been swallowed up by the Holy Anti-Slavery Alliance.

The most striking incident of this Worcester conglomeration was the superseding of Governor Gardner, and the nomination over his head, for the office which he now holds, of Hon. Julius Rockwell, who within a year has become one of the shining lights of the anti-slavery coalition. Gov. Gardner was elected by the American party last year, over whigs, democrats and free soilers, separately and collectively, by a majority absolutely astounding, and for some time really incomprehensible. But his majority last year was scarcely more remarkable than is now his rejection at Worcester, although we may account for it very satisfactorily.

When the Know Nothing Legislature, elected with the Governor, went over to the seditions work of the abolitionists and free soilers, in their proceedings against Judge Loring, the Fugitive Slave Law, &c., it was manifest that the new party of Massachusetts had cut themselves aloof from the general American organization as a great national party. Governor Gardner was seized with this idea, and partly, no doubt, through the suggestions of the independent conservative press outside of Massachusetts, and partly, it is said, through the humane counsels of ex-President Fillmore, who took the trouble to go to Boston upon that particular business—and from a hope that a national party might be formed out of the constitutional elements of the American order in the State—he (the Governor) resolved upon a new political departure. He resolved to imitate Mr. Webster, by ignoring the narrow limits of Massachusetts, and by spreading himself over the broad and ample area of the constitution and the Union.

His debut was full of promise. He refused to obey the order of the Miss Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring; he vetoed their seditions bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, and though they subsequently passed it over his protest, the merit of that protest was none the less on that account. But the mischievous work of an overwhelming bogan Know Nothing Legislature fell with a crushing effect upon the orthodox American party in Virginia—Governor Gardner became disheartened—he could see no prospect for a new conservative American party in his meridian, and so he quietly surrendered to the predominant anti-slavery pressure around him. At the National American Convention at Philadelphia his conservative backbone was broken. He had undertaken a task too great for his strength, and he succumbed; but in a struggle which crushed a Webster we may perhaps excuse the capitulation of a Gardner. From the Philadelphia National American party he seceded under the protection of Senator Wilson, and became a fusionist of the Cleveland Convention, and of the type of Hale, Giddings, Wilson, Seward, Webb and John Jay.

The Worcester Convention finishes the Governor. His retraction of conservative principles was too late, too sudden; too violent to be trusted; and so the fusionists resolved to dispense with his services for the future, and they ungratefully thrust him aside. We are sorry for the Governor—sorry that he did not persevere, in the face of all obstacles, in the path indicated by his resistance to the seditions acts of a disorganizing Assembly. In this good old path, though he might not have secured the renewal of his office, he would have achieved a solid national reputation. Now, his political consistency and his office are gone together. His indignant anti-slavery Know Nothing friends may advise and resolve upon resistance to the Worcester decree; but it will avail them nothing. Inside or outside the anti-slavery alliance there is now no alternative for Governor Gardner than a trial of faith by probation, or an absolute retirement from the dirty arena of party politics, and all concerned. Consider, "Oh! ye of little faith," the rise and fall of Governor Gardner.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—STRENGTH FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Our files of journals from Mexico have come to hand. They bring us information from the capital up to the 1st of September. The capital and country at large were in a more deplorably unsettled condition than while the revolution was in full blast. Now that Santa Anna has taken himself—and two of the national steamers—off, the revolutionary elements seem disposed to imitate the action of the famous Kilkenny cats, and devour each other. There are at present no less than three political plans—as they call them—before the country. The best and most popular plan is that known as the plan of Ayutla, the base on which the revolutionary edifice was erected. Next is the plan of Mexico, supposed to have been concocted by the expiring efforts of the Santa Anna administration, and under which Gen. Carrera was elected President *ad interim*. This is supported by the faithful servants and soldiers of the late government, and is, consequently, more or less obnoxious to the people. And lastly, there is a new plan got up by an ambitious individual at San Luis, who would like very much to try his hand at the reins of government.

Poor Gen. Carrera, the present incumbent of the presidential office, seems heartily tired of his place, and would most willingly part with it if he could find proper and authorized hands into which to surrender it. The great objection to him is that he is too much the antipodes of Santa Anna. In other words, he is too humane, too gentle, too unselfish to please the tastes of the Mexicans, now trained to the highest seasoned condiments in the way of despotic and sanguinary government. Carrera, it must be said, has so far acted faithfully, and discharged honorably the trust reposed in him. He has convened the chiefs of the revolution to meet on the 16th inst., at the town of Dolores, and he avows himself ready to abide by their decision.

There are several candidates named for the Presidency. The most prominent among them are Carrera, Ceballos and Comonfort. The latter seems to be the most popular, and to combine the most chances of success. A new revolution has been also projected, with the object of raising Gen. Blanco—Santa Anna's minister of war—to the Presidency; but it was discovered in time, and Gen. Blanco has been recalled to the capital, and deprived of his command. Altogether, our sister republic is at the present moment a greater object of sympathy than she has been since the revolution was initiated.

Who Deserved the Old Whig Party First?—It is about as dangerous for modern politicians to run backwards as it was for the cars on the Camden Railroad. Mr. Seward said in the Senate in 1850: "I will do the whig party the justice or the injustice to say that I have been a member of it all my active life; and I will do it the great disservice to say, that no matter what may happen, and who may put me under the ban, I shall be the last to leave it, however individuals may disown me or the principles I maintain." Strangely enough, ex-Governor Hunt is still smarting under the bastinado he has received from the Seward organs for adhering to the whig party—the same party that Mr. Seward was to "be the last to leave." George Evans, of Maine, who was once the financial organ of the whigs in the Senate of the United States, and who predicted that the tariff of 1846 would not yield a revenue exceeding twenty-two millions of dollars per annum, for which he was roundly praised by the *Tribune*, is now, for clinging to the old organization, to his old friends, to the principles of the whig party, "an old fogey, an abstractionist, a doughface and a rummy."

In 1850 Mr. Seward, besides avowing his adhesion, for all time to come, to the whig party, from which he would not be driven, with Hale, and Wade, and Chase, and Sumner, and all the abolitionists, was opposed to the Missouri compromise. They would not have the arbitrary line of 36 deg. 30 min. as the boundary between free and slave territory—now, they look upon the restoration of the compromise as the saving ordinance of their creed, and upon the whig party as adjuncts of the "slave oligarchy." Being the first instead of the last to leave it, it does, however, seem very cruel in Mr. Seward to compel his organs to castigate Washington Hunt and George Evans for remaining true to the faith. But converts are always enthusiastic, and very imprudent too. They are permitted to wipe off the past in consideration of the new and better life into which they are born—and this is a great privilege to the Seward politicians, who can't pass a year without being disturbed by the apparition of some foolish and very ridiculous speech, like that of Seward noted above. Public sentiment, too, towards such men is very indulgent; mainly because neither the people nor themselves believe a word of what they utter.

On a previous occasion Mr. Seward was thoroughly wedded to anti-masonry, and in the Senate of New York made his last will and testament, bequeathing to his children the blessed fruits of his early political labors in that vineyard. He then seemed to doubt whether he should have anything else to give, but was consoled by the glorious reflection that such a patrimony was sufficient to enrich the progeny of any man.

He labors now to disinter the Missouri compromise, and to form a joint stock company for that purpose, of all the odds and ends of the old parties, and especially of the one he was determined to "be the last to leave." We fear this operation will scarcely turn out better than his anti-masonic enterprise. The signs of the times indicate rank rebellion against the projected restoration. Practical men believe that if the body of the old thing is exhumed it will "stink in the nostrils" of all not favored with an immediate association with the negroes, besides requiring a miracle even greater than that by which Wood transformed Timothy Moore into "a good enough Morgan till after election," to give it vitality and energy. And then, again, the form and the life being restored, how is the illegitimate bantling to maintain a character outside of the *Tribune* office and the free love circles, and, perhaps, in bigamist Mormonism? These things ought to be thought of, for if the Missouri bastard gets back into the world only to be neglected, and the object of scorn and contempt, the poor thing will surely end its life by violence, or be laid aside as before, by its present friends, by putting another California in the family way of our brother and sisterhood of States.

It was the ingenious author of Tristram Shandy that began the life of his hero before he was born. The effort to organize a party on the idea of the restoration of the Missouri compromise, was certainly borrowed from that work. It is altogether a mysterious, anti-nuptial affair, an intrigue, a kind of political assignation between the scarlet woman of Babylon of the negro school, and the charlatans about the temple of Maine lawism, and is not likely, from present appearances, to outlive its period of gestation.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* complains that in publishing the proceedings of the late democratic mass meeting at Philadelphia, we omitted the resolution endorsing Mr. Pierce's administration. We hasten to supply the oversight, and are only sorry that the resolution was not a little stronger. Here it is:—

Resolved, That the present distinguished position of the United States, at home and abroad, results from an administration of its government upon principles purely constitutional—and that President Pierce, having administered the government upon these principles, enjoys the confidence of every true lover of the constitution.

"Principles purely constitutional!" Greytown—Kansas—Cuba! "Confidence of every true lover of the constitution!" Inquire of Mr. John Cochrane, of our Custom House, who "holds the President in his arms," or of Mr. Forney, of the Kitchen Cabinet.

M. FELIX AS A LETTER WRITER.—M. Raphael Felix, the manager of the Rachel Drama Company, has addressed the public several times through the *HERALD*, and we published another satisfactory effort from his pen on Thursday. M. Felix announces that the success of his enterprise, thus far, has been beyond his anticipation. This is a very important fact. Mlle Rachel went to London thirteen years ago for the first time; she played a few nights to cold audiences, and returned to Paris disgusted. She comes to New York, is at once appreciated to the fullest extent, and acts during three weeks, to an average amount of receipts of over three thousand dollars per night. This, we think, settles the question as to whether P. rother Jonathan has a more refined taste for art matters than John Bull.

Mademoiselle Rachel having thus proved that she can draw at prices double those of the Opera, and six times greater than those of the regular theatres, desires that the prices shall be reduced; and M. Felix announces a reduction of one-third to the best parts of the house, and throws open the spacious third circle at half a dollar. He also reminds the extra charge for securing seats. We learn also that Mlle Rachel will give a series of public readings, a *La Fanny Kemble Butler*; and thus it will be their own fault if all our people do not enjoy the great intellectual treat which she offers to them.

We think that M. Felix has answered all the objections that have been made to his management. It was first suggested in this journal that the prices should be arranged on a more liberal scale. Mirabeau said, "the voice of the people admonishes kings," and M. Felix has gracefully yielded to the public will. Some other little matters complained of by our correspondents, have been righted—the pieces have been presented with due attention to the *mise en scene*, the arrangements in front of the house improved, and we can see no reason why those who visit the Metropolitan during the few nights that the great actress will remain with us, should not enjoy unalloyed pleasure.

M. Felix being a stranger here, and necessarily unused to our idiosyncracies, may have made some little mistakes. He has, however, pursued a manly, straightforward course, disregarding all the managerial tricks by which some artists may have put a few dollars in their pockets, but eternally ruined their reputations. He has certainly labored to deserve success, and should be sustained by all who love art in one of its highest and most beautiful forms.

THE CONNECTICUT LIQUOR LAW.—The Hartford *Courant* confesses that "there are sneaking evasions going on all the while there, and that doubtless night and day secret violations of the law are practised in that city." Why don't they get up the right kind of a law—something like ours, for example, where the "statute" is openly nullified by everybody, and where liquor may be sold freely by everybody, without the expense of a license? And yet they talk of repealing our law because it is too despotic! What would our people do if they were under the Connecticut law, where, day and night, they are compelled to sell and drink even larger beer upon the sly? We pity the Connecticut people. They don't know how to get up a liquor law. Our Seward law makers do. They go on a spree to Blackwell's Island, and then prohibit all liquor drinking by abolishing all licenses and establishing free trade.

A NEW UNION PARTY PROPOSED.—Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, U. S. Senator, has written a letter in favor of a new Union party, to be composed of conservative whigs and democrats. We believe the American party are aiming at the same ultimatum. True, they have had some hitches and catches and breakdowns here and there, and looking over the whole field of the Union, their organization is somewhat unharmonious and incohesive and indecisive, and uncertain; but as all other parties are in a state of effervescence, fusion and reconstruction, the Know Nothings have still as good a chance as the best of them for the succession. The approaching session of Congress will probably be followed by an entire re-organization of the American party upon the living, practical union and constitutional issues of the day. But Mr. Pratt is, perhaps, a little too fast. Nothing positive can be done in the reconstruction of parties, old or new, for 1856, short of a month or two after the meeting of Congress.

THE NAVY RETIRED LIST.—NOT BAD FOR THE UNION.—The Washington *Union* has lately got off a piece of sarcasm on the Naval Board which was hardly to be looked for in such a quarter. It says that the retired list published by the *HERALD* is incorrect, and adduces as a proof the fact that it contains the names of two of the officers of the Examining Board. The insinuation is, of course, that the Board would not cut off the heads of two of its own members, no matter how old or incompetent they may be. Good for the *Union*! When the organ reflects so caustically on these officers sitting at Washington, it is not to be wondered at that their action should be freely commented on by the independent press of the country.

FOURTEENTH ATTRACTIONS AT NIBLO'S GARDENS.—The return of Mr. Niblo from Europe, and the arrival of the Italian Revue in this city, suddenly followed by his return to France, accompanied by his brother Francis, gave assurance that some extraordinary arrangements were in progress, preparatory to the opening of the regular winter campaign. We now learn, from good authority, that Mr. Niblo has entered into an arrangement with the celebrated brothers Antoine, François, and Jérôme Revi, to organize a powerful company of talented artists in the various branches of the drama, pantomime, spectacle and ballet, in combination with operatic and scenic effects at once novel and striking in their character. This grand combination will enable them to produce a series of entertainments of unparalleled attractions, combining all the most popular features of opera, drama, spectacle and ballet in the same piece, each department being filled by artists of the highest ability, either singers, actors, pantomimists or dancers. The vast resources of the establishment, backed by immense capital, guided by such experienced directors, and headed by Mr. Niblo himself, must ensure success to this great enterprise. During his last tour Mr. Niblo visited all the most celebrated operatic and dramatic establishments in the great capitals of Europe, and secured the artists most essentially needed for the consummation of this gigantic plan. Jérôme Revi is now in Italy, closing other engagements, and the brothers Antoine and François leave to-day for France, in order to muster their whole forces together and bring them to this city. This new arrangement will go into effect, we hear, in about two months. In the meantime, the Revi and Harrison Opera Company will continue their highly successful performance. In a few days this talented company will produce Revi's new grand American opera of "Tip Van Winkle," which has been mounted with the greatest care and liberality, and of which all who have had an opportunity of hearing the music entertain most sanguine expectations of success. It is evident that Mr. Niblo is determined not only to sustain but to increase the well won honors of his house.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

THE HALIFAX CONSULSHIP.—WHO WILL BE THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE CRANCH—SENATOR DOUGLASS AND THE DOCTOR ABOLITIONISTS, ETC.

The President, I was informed to-day, has appointed ex-Governor Pillsbury, of Maine, Consul at Halifax, vice Robt. N. Frayer, removed.

The struggle now going on with reference to who shall fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Cranch, is tremendous. The Cabinet have had it in charge for some time. Mr. May and the free soilers are in favor of Blair, while General Pierce and Jeff. Davis are for Radcliffe. It is believed now that Radcliffe is ahead.

The Union of to-morrow will contain a letter from Judge Douglas to the Anti-Slavery Society of Boston, declining an invitation to address them on the slavery question.

Soft Shell Candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Soft Shell State committee have selected Nicholas Hill, barrister, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of John A. Lott, hunker, declined. Mr. Lott's letter declining the nomination is suppressed.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BAITHELMORE, Sept. 21, 1855.

There is no abatement in the ravages of the yellow fever; indeed, there has been quite a renewal of the panic among the remaining residents in the doomed cities. At Norfolk, on Wednesday, there were thirty deaths, and on Thursday, up to one, twenty.

Mr. Ferguson, the President of the Howard Association, was very ill, as were also Drs. Turnball and Blow.

Dr. Gordon was still living. Dr. Caprie and Miss Willis, nurse from New York, were down with the disease.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were eleven deaths up to noon.

The new cases in both cities were very numerous, and immense quantities of lar were being burned.

Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1855.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Mississippi, during yesterday.

At Canton there were two deaths and twenty new cases.

The disease prevails at Natchez, and is spreading to nearly all points on the Mississippi, Ouchita and Black rivers.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1855.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 17th inst. The news is wholly unimportant. Sugars were firm, and prices had an upward tendency.

Judicial Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Soft Shell Judicial Convention of the Sixth district, has nominated Schuyler C. Rippen for Judge.

The Hard Convention nominated Samuel Gordon, of Delaware. The Otego delegates protested against this nomination, on the ground that he had been a free soiler.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BAITHELMORE, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to-day, by a two-thirds vote, rejected the amendments to the constitution offered last year, proposing to strike therefrom all reference to encampments. Other important amendments were also rejected. The adjournment takes place to-morrow.

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855.

The case of the United States vs. Heriz, for recruiting men for the British Foreign Legion, came up in the United States District Court this morning. By the testimony of F. O. Strobel, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting Irish conscripts. Strobel was to command the company recruited in this city, and had been promised the appointment of Major of the Legion.

Onondaga County Fair.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 21, 1855.

The Onondaga County Fair closed to-day. The attendance has been larger than at any previous fair held in this city, as many as thirty thousand persons having been present to-day. The ladies' riding match and the awarding of the premiums had to be postponed on account of the crowd.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855.

Our stock market is steady, at the following quotations—Pennsylvania 6's, 80; Reading Railroad, 47 1/2; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railroad, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1855.

The transactions in our iron market for the week took 4,600 tons. No. 1 foundry is quoted at \$30; No. 2 at \$27 1/2, and No. 3 at \$24 1/2. Bars are in demand at improving prices. Rail road iron is at \$27 1/2, and pig iron at \$20. Sheet is in good request at \$110. Boiler plate, 4c. a lb.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1855.

The Baltimore's advice were received to-day, but too late to develop the effect upon our markets. Cotton sales to-day, 6,500 bales at 9c. a lb. for middling lat. Sugar sold at 6 1/2c. a lb.